

Four Generations of Lindbergh-Morrow Family



Mrs. Charles Long Cutter (second from left), great-grandmother; Mrs. Dwight Morrow, grandmother; Mrs. Charles Long Cutter (second from left), great-grandmother; and the kidnapped baby.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

Whereas Etta N. Mason, otherwise known as Etta M. Mason, then of Sumner County of Oxford, State of Maine, by her mortgage deed dated June 10, 1922, and recorded in said Oxford County Registry of Deeds, Book 359, Page 292, conveyed to one George M. Salls of Bethel in said County, a certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated at South Bethel, in said Bethel, and bounded and described as follows: bounded westerly by the road leading from Bethel Village to Lockes Mills, in Greenwood, Maine; northerly by land formerly of Caroline Vashaw, easterly by land formerly of Leon A. Brooks, southerly by land formerly of Althea C. Farwell, now of Frank E. Stevens, being the same premises named and described in deed of Charles E. Stevens to said Salls, recorded in said Registry, Book 358 page 451, and by said Salls conveyed to said Mason, And whereas said mortgage was thereafter duly assigned to me, the undersigned, by said George M. Salls by his deed of assignment dated January 12, 1932, and recorded in said Registry, Book 339, Page 478, and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken.

Now therefore, by reason of the breach of the condition thereof I claim a foreclosure of said mortgage. Dated at Bethel, Maine, March 7th, 1932.

FRANK V. VETQUOSKY, State of Maine, County of Oxford ss, March 7, 1932.

Personally appeared the above named Frank V. Vetquosky who signed the foregoing notice, and made oath to the same that it is true, Before me,

EDDIE C. PARK, Justice of the Peace

STATE OF MAINE, Office of Secretary of State, Augusta, March 7, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that a Petition for the Pardon of Gerald Alfred Walker a convict in the County Jail at South Paris under sentence for the crime of Single Sale of Intoxicating Liquor is now pending before the Governor and Council, and a hearing thereon will be granted in the Council Chamber at Augusta, on Wednesday the thirtieth day of April 1932, at ten o'clock A. M.

EDGAR C. SMITH, Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE, Office of Secretary of State, Augusta, March 7, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that a Petition for the Pardon of Alfred C. Mason a convict in the County Jail at South Paris under sentence for the crime of Single Sale of Intoxicating Liquor is now pending before the Governor and Council, and a hearing thereon will be granted in the Council Chamber at Augusta, on Wednesday the thirtieth day of April 1932, at ten o'clock A. M.

EDGAR C. SMITH, Secretary of State.

Central Surety and Insurance Corporation, Kansas City, Missouri.

ASSETS DEC. 31, 1931

Real Estate	\$25,861.66
Mortgage Loans	150,342.27
Stocks and Bonds	2,275,561.48
Cash in Office and Bank	531,163.47
Agents' Balances	616,113.90
Bills Receivable	55,614.21
Interest and Rents	50,939.07
Gross Assets	\$4,400,594.96
Deduct Items not admitted	118,605.70
Admitted Assets	\$4,281,989.26
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1931	
Net Unpaid Losses	\$565,545.36
Unearned Premiums	1,103,913.35
All other Liabilities	485,694.72
Cash Capital	1,006,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities	\$31,835.83
Total Liabilities and Surplus	\$4,281,989.26

62-1

Advertise Your Business

62-1

62-1

62-1

62-1

62-1

62-1

62-1

62-1

62-1

62-1

62-1

62-1

62-1

Mortar Joints Frequently Are Not Lasting

A reader complains, says the Michigan Farmer, that the smooth surface he secures by pointing up mortar joints in brick wall, and chimney crumbles and peels off after several months. One reason is that most masons use too little cement in their mortar, and sacrifice strength and durability to get smoothness in laying up. Four times as much cement as lime will give a much harder and more durable mortar than equal parts of each, but will not butter or spread so well and must be used up within thirty minutes after it is mixed with the water. If the bricks or tiles are too dry when laid up, they will absorb the water from the mortar too quickly and prevent it from setting to its full strength. If the mason will wet the bricks or tiles or stone thoroughly with the surface water just before laying, will use a mortar rich in cement, will mix only a small batch at a time, and never rework it after it starts to set, and will point up the joints before the mortar has taken much set, he will have a much stronger wall and there will be no trouble about the mortar crumbling.

ADMINISTRATIVE SALE

Pursuant to a decree from the Honorable Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Oxford and State of Maine, I shall sell at Public Auction, on the twenty-first day of April, 1932, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Herrick & Park, in Bethel Village, in Bethel, Maine, the real estate and interest which Albert H. Sanborn, late of Bethel, in said County of Oxford, had in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

Certain real estate situated in said Bethel, in the vicinity of Skillington, so called, near the village of South Bethel, and being the Lower A. Sanborn home farm, a formerly owned and occupied by him and later by his son, Albert H. Sanborn and bounded generally as follows: northerly by the Androscoggin River, or a branch thereof; easterly and southerly by land formerly of Albert L. Durbank, now owned in part, at least, by William Bingham 2d, and by land formerly by Albert H. Sanborn; southerly and westerly by land formerly owned by Dr. J. A. Morton, now of said Bingham, land formerly of James M. Durbank; westerly and northerly by Meadows Brook so called, the Cross land, as known, now owned by Mrs. Maud Vashaw, land now of Althea Skillington, and by said river of its branch; and after Skillington, Durbank also bounds a part of said real estate on the east, and for a part of said boundary said parcel has on its northerly bound the present State Highway leading from Bethel Village to West Bethel, so to call.

The above bounded parcel is certain small parcel heretofore conveyed by Albert H. Sanborn to Julius P. Skillington, and also excepting and reserving the land decided by said Albert H. Sanborn to the State of Maine for use as a part of said State Highway, also excepting and reserving all rights and interests of the said Maine National Railway, formerly called the Grand Trunk Railway, in and to the land used and occupied as a part of its right of way through and over said bounded parcel, and also all rights of the public in and to the way which is a part of the old county road and which passes through said bounded parcel in part. Said parcel being known as the Lower A. Sanborn home farm, including Lewis A. Sanborn homestead (including village, meadows and woodland, including all land owned by said Lewis A. Sanborn. In said Bethel at his decease.

Said real estate to be sold subject to the right and interest in the same of Maud A. Sanborn, widow of said Albert H. Sanborn.

MAUDE A. SANBORN, Administratrix of the estate of Albert H. Sanborn.

Dated March 14th, 1932.

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

Why Weather Can Never Be "Too Cold to Snow"

The weather bureau says the greatest number of more or less heavy snows come from southerly to easterly winds—i. e., in what is known as the "rain" portion of the cyclonic or storm area. These winds generally are relatively mild. As the storm passes the winds come from the north, west, northerly, and are relatively cold. In short, precipitation comes with relatively warm easterly to southerly winds, and clear weather follows with relatively cold northwesterly winds. If, then, the winter wind is from the northwest it is cold, and from the wrong direction to give much snow. This, presumably, is the origin of the saying "It is too cold to snow." This statement, however, is not literally true, for light snows can occur at any temperature and, indeed, it occasionally happens that heavy snows occur when the surface air is quite cold.—Washington Star.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.

ASSETS DEC. 31, 1931

Real Estate	\$642,979.63
Mortgage Loans	367,246.48
Stocks and Bonds	15,390,853.32
Cash in Office and Bank	1,505,604.73
Agents' Balances	1,951,145.98
Bills Receivable	22,557.12
Interest and Rents	172,462.83
All other Assets	123,172.52
Gross Assets	\$20,862,922.18
Deduct Items not admitted	506,129.70
Admitted Assets	\$20,356,792.48

LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1931

Net Unpaid Losses	\$1,385,608.11
Unearned Premiums	10,891,376.20
All other Liabilities	4,162,807.58
Surplus over all Liabilities	4,026,661.57
Total Liabilities and Surplus	\$20,455,844.46

STUART W. GOODWIN, Agent, 510 Norway, Maine.

The Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hartford Conn.

ASSETS DEC. 31, 1931

Real Estate	\$16,569.16
Mortgage Loans	746,759.09
Stocks and Bonds	17,052,484.06
Cash in Office and Bank	1,140,007.02
Agents' Balances	929,689.58
Bills Receivable	19,343.23
Interest and Rents	773,196.00
All other Assets	37,766.40
Gross Assets	\$20,434,902.29
Deduct Items not admitted	172,922.18
Admitted Assets	\$20,261,980.11

LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1931

Net Unpaid Losses	\$750,821.97
Unearned Premiums	6,594,721.42
All other Liabilities	2,076,744.13
Cash Capital	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus over all Liabilities	\$8,811,432.64
Total Liabilities and Surplus	\$20,261,980.11

STUART W. GOODWIN, Agent, 510 Norway, Maine.

The Continental Insurance Company, 80 Maiden Lane, New York

ASSETS DEC. 31, 1931

Real Estate	\$1,768,192.22
Stocks and Bonds	77,713,397.00
Cash in Office and Bank	1,132,045.65
Agents' Balances	3,305,675.87
Bills Receivable	332,512.09
Interest and Rents	538,857.46
Gross Assets	\$83,146,632.19
Deduct Items not admitted	351,455.08
Admitted Assets	\$82,795,177.11

LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1931

Net Unpaid Losses	\$2,618,532.18
Unearned Premiums	24,659,627.73
All other Liabilities	15,969,285.24
Cash Capital	16,495,355.13
Surplus over all Liabilities	16,721,760.78
Total Liabilities and Surplus	\$82,795,177.11

STUART W. GOODWIN, Agent, 510 Norway, Maine.

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

61-110

HOW

THE MUSIC OF BIRDS IS AFFECTED BY WEATHER.

The song of birds is affected by weather changes, according to an English naturalist, H. G. Alexander, who has been making a study of the effects of atmospheric conditions on the feathered friends, says Charles Fitzhugh Talman, in his Science Service feature, "Why the Weather?" (Washington):

"Changes in weather, especially the onset of severe cold or snow, have an influence upon the amount of bird song, but the effects are different for different species.

"Freezing weather reduces the amount of song of the ground-feeding species, such as skylarks and thrushes, while cold winds have the same effect upon more arboreal feeders.

"Some species, including the coal-tit, respond vocally to sunshine, and some, such as the blackbird, are encouraged by rain. The investigator suggests that sunshine or rain may affect the food supply of these birds and thus induce song, but rain stimulates blackbirds more than either thrushes or robins, though the food is very similar."—Literary Digest.

How Element of Chance Evolved Safety Glass

Twenty-five years ago M. Edouard Benedictus, a French chemist, while at work in his laboratory, reached up for a bottle on a high shelf and accidentally upset it. The overturned bottle fell with a crash to the floor some six feet below. Mr. Benedictus was astonished to find that though the glass was cracked in all directions the bottle was not broken. His attention was attracted by the striking appearance of the cracked bottle. He picked it up and examined it. Then it occurred to him that the bottle had originally had a solution of liquid collodion. This had evaporated, leaving the glass inside covered with a transparent coating.

Mr. Benedictus immediately conceived the idea of safety glass but at that time there was little use for it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

How Plant Snakes Insects

One of the most curious of all New-England plants says Nature Magazine is the little sundew whose white flowers entice the gnats in July and August. It is one of the carnivorous plants, the leaves of which are covered with little red hairs each tipped with a drop resembling dew. When these hairs are excited by an insect alighting on the leaves, they slowly bend, and the insect is rolled to the center, where it soon dies. If an inorganic body, such as a stone, which it cannot digest and is therefore of no use, is placed on the leaf, the tentacles respond and close over it, but the plant soon discovers its mistake and they open again.

How Bookplates Originated

From the time Hildebrand Brandemburg of Babenhausen presented a gift of books to the cathedral monks of Buxtehude with a colored wood cut of an angel bearing a shield, as a mark of his ownership of the books, the art of the bookplate has flourished and developed steadily. The earliest bookplates generally bore heraldic devices with mottoes and armorial bearings, not counting many which appeared in the early American book plates were nearly always imported ones. They were either engraved in England or by English artists here.

How Barnacle Feeds

It is a little true that every time a barnacle opens his mouth he puts his foot in it. When exposed to air, the barnacle leaves the trap door across the top of his shell slightly closed. But when the tide comes in and covers him the trap door opens and out comes several pairs of feathery feet which wave about, politely kicking small bits of sea food into the hungry barnacle's mouth, says an article in St. Nicholas.

How Congress Is Numbered

Since the senate is a continuous body, only the house of representatives is considered in numbering congresses of the United States. The Congress started into effect March 4, 1789, and the first congress was the 1st Congress. The 2d Congress was the 2d Congress, and so on. A congress is elected in the even years and takes office in the odd years.

How "Silencer" Works

The National Rifle association says that the Maxim silencer works on the same principle as an auto muffler. The tube is screwed on the muzzle of the gun. This tube consists of series of baffles that causes the gases to escape slowly instead of with a sudden rush. It is this rush of powder gas from the muzzle of the gun which creates a scream, causing the report when discharged.

How to Mend Umbrella

One of the best home methods of mending a tiny hole in an umbrella is to place a piece of sticking plaster over the hole. Before applying the plaster dampen it and then press it firmly into place.

Perkins Valley, Woodstock

Arthur and Bernal Thurlow of this place, Alfred Thurlow of Pigeon Hill, Oxford, and Lula Wilson of Mechanic Falls are going to Massachusetts the last of this week to visit their brother Erland, who will enter the hospital in Boston next Saturday for an operation on his spine. Erland was injured several years ago by being thrown to the cement walk caused by a horse getting frightened. He went to the hospital and was operated on and seemed to be getting along well when he was hurt by a tractor while working on the school farm in Auburn a year or so ago. His many friends join in wishing him a successful operation.

Helen Poland visited Mrs. J. T. Bryant in West Paris Sunday. Mrs. Bryant is still in quite feeble health but is planning to come to her home here soon.

Arline Littlehale visited in Sumner this past week.

Caroline Etchler and Lila Dean were guests of Emma Perham Friday afternoon, March 4.

Claude Cushman of Bryant Pond called to see Nelson Perham Sunday afternoon.

Nelson Perham has been elected road commissioner for this end of the town.

Mrs. Abner Benson has moved Jennie Libby back home here. They have been staying with Walter Appleby and family this winter.

Arline Littlehale is sick with a hard cold.

Mrs. Nelson Perham and son, Melford and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Waterhouse were in Norway Saturday night. Melvin White has been having the flu and has gone to his home in Norway a few days.

This poem was written about Abner Benson by his daughter, Mrs. Helen Poland:

"ABNER ON THE SCHOLAR JOB"

There's been lots of excitement in Woodstock

On the Perkins Valley Road,

Since Abner has taken the scholar job

With his pesky crazy Ford.

His mind is occupied while sleeping

With this friend of his so dear,

That he's beginning to get strange notions

And his neighbors call him queer.

Just as soon as he awakes

Out he goes and cranks a while,

He cranks this way, he cranks that way,

Trying hard to keep his smile.

As his arm grows weaker and weaker

And he's ready to turn up his toes,

When he's cranked his last turn over,

The pesky thing jerks out and goes.

Then he jumps round to the throttle

Turns on all the gas there is,

He puts his head in like a rooster,

Almost crows! the humor's his!

After once he gets her started

He keeps her going the rest of the while,

Till it's time to carry the scholars,

The distance being about two miles

Up the road he goes his blazes.

To the old Cliff Wilson farm,

Gathers in the Thurlow children,

Then he turns round and calms.

Put the gas to her like water

Down the road he makes a dash,

Hauls her in again by "Silver's"

Hollers loud: "Get in, cart cash!"

Then again he gets her started

Just to stop all in a jiffy,

For at the old turn" stands another

He yells again: "Get in, here, Earl!"

Then once more he gets her going,

Gathering speed all the while,

Forgets to haul up for the Polans,

Stops to haul about one half mile.

Now the last long stretch is started

Down the grand old Gudehoose Hill,

By the church, round the four corners

